REMARKS

I. Status of th Claims

Claims 1-56 are pending in this application. Claims 4 and 27-29 are subject to a restriction requirement and have been withdrawn from consideration. Claims 8 and 35 have been amended to remove a duplicative compound. Claim 52 has been amended to correct the dependency of this claim. Accordingly, no new matter has been added nor has the scope of the claims been narrowed.

II. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Claims 8, 9, and 25 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention for the reasons set forth on page 3 of the present Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applicants thank the Examiner for pointing out the duplicative recitation in claim 8 and have accordingly amended claims 8 and 35 to remove "N-oleoyldihydrosphingosine." Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 8 and 9.

The Examiner asserts that the phrase "protein derivatives" renders claim 25 vague. See page 3 of the present Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse this reason for rejection.

In order to meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, the claims of an application must define the patentable subject matter with a reasonable degree of particularity and precision. M.P.E.P. § 2173.02. The Federal Circuit has

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decided that the definiteness of claim language must be analyzed, not in a vacuum, but in light of the content of the application disclosure, the teachings of the prior art, and the claim-interpretation-that-would-be-given by one possessing the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made. *Id.* Further, breadth is not indefiniteness under § 112, second paragraph. M.P.E.P. § 2173.04.

Applicants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand what is meant by the term "derivatives" as used in the present application and would therefore understand the metes and bounds of the presently claimed invention. When properly analyzed in light of all the claim language, the content of the specification, and the teachings of the prior art, the term "derivatives" clearly defines the subject matter that Applicants consider within the scope of their invention with reasonable particularity and precision.

In support of their position, Applicants submit herewith p. 375 from The American Heritage College Dictionary (Third Edition), which defines the noun "derivative" as "[a] compound derived or obtained from another and containing the essential elements of the parent substance," and defines the verb "derive" as "[t]o produce or obtain (a compound) from another substance by chemical reaction."

Thus, claim 25 which recites that "protein derivatives" is not indefinite. In contrast, this claim reasonably conveys that the at least one adjuvant may be chosen from compounds derived or obtained from proteins and containing the essential elements of the parent protein.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert that, in light of the language of all the claims, the specification, and the teachings of the prior art, what is meant by the term

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"derivatives" is clear. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that this reason for rejection is in error and request that this rejection be withdrawn.

III. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 50-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 97/15271 ("Laurent") as understood by U.S. Patent No. 6,251,378 for the reasons set forth on pages 3-4 of the present Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

The Examiner states that *Laurent* discloses a composition and method for oxidation dyeing of keratin fibers and that a subject of the invention is a multi-compartment kit, a first compartment of which contains a dye composition, and a second compartment which contains the oxidizing composition. *See* page 4 of the present Office Action. According to the Examiner, Example 2 of *Laurent* is comprised of N-oleoydihydrosphingosine and hexadimethrine chloride as part of the common dye support. *Id.* Applicants respectfully disagree.

A rejection under § 102 is only proper when the claimed subject matter is identically described or disclosed in the prior art. *In re Arkley*, 455 F.2d 586, 587 (CCPA 1972); see also M.P.E.P. §§ 706.02(a), 2131 ("For anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102, the reference must teach every aspect of the claimed invention either explicitly or impliedly.").

Example 2 of *Laurent* is a dye composition comprising N-oleoydihydrosphingosine <u>in</u> an oxidation dye composition. See col. 9, lines 1-22 reciting that N-oleoydihydrosphingosine is comprised within a composition also

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comprising para-phenylenediamine (an oxidation base), meta-aminophenol (a coupler), and common dye support. In contrast, the multi-compartment kit of claims 50-52 comprise two-separate compartments: a first compartment containing a composition comprising at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides, and a second compartment containing a composition for chemical treatment of keratinous fibers, e.g., a dyeing composition. In other words, unlike *Laurent*, the at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides is in a different compartment from the chemical treatment. Thus, for at least this reason, *Laurent* does not expressly or inherently describe the multicompartment kit of claims 50-52. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this rejection.

IV. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-3, 5-26 and 50-52 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Laurent* (above) as understood by U.S. Patent No. 6,251,378 in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,656,258 to Cauwet et al ("*Cauwet*") for the reasons set forth on pages 5-6 of the present Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

The Examiner contends that it would have been obvious to have modified the compositions of *Laurent* by the addition of the MERQUAT 280 of *Cauwet*. See page 6 of the present Office Action. Applicants disagree.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally

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available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. See M.P.E.P. § 2143. Recently, the Federal Circuit asserted that:

[t]he-factual-inquiry whether to combine references must be thorough and searching. It must be based on objective evidence of record . . . [T]he Board must not only assure that the requisite findings are made, based on evidence of record, but must also explain the reasoning by which the findings are deemed to support the agency's conclusion.

See <u>In re Lee</u>, 61 U.S.P.Q.2D (BNA) 1430 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (emphasis added). In the present case, the Examiner has failed to make a factual inquiry based on objective evidence of record. Such an inquiry would reveal that there would have been no motivation to make the proposed modification.

The Examiner argues that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine *Laurent* and *Cauwet* in order to benefit from the synergistic effect of the combined polymers for improving the disentanglement of hair as taught by *Cauwet*. However, the compositions of *Laurent* are for use in the oxidation dyeing of keratin fibers. In contrast, there is no mention in *Cauwet* of oxidation dyeing. Rather, *Cauwet* is drawn to cosmetic compositions for the hair and the skin containing conditioning polymers. *See* col. 1, lines 4-6. Thus there would have been no motivation to use the compositions of *Cauwet* in an oxidation dyeing composition. At most, such a modification might have been obvious to try. This, however, is not sufficient to maintain a rejection under § 103. Further, the Examiner has not provided any objective evidence that would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to make such a modification as required by *In re Lee*.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, there must also be a reasonable expectation of success. See M.P.E.P. § 2143. However, the requisite reasonable

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expectation that the desired properties of *Cauwet* would be present in an oxidation dyeing environment is not present. The art of oxidation dye compositions is highly unpredictable and the chemical environment of such a composition varies greatly from a composition for hair conditioning. Further, the Examiner has not provided any objective evidence that would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to have a reasonable expectation of success.

Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made because the documents fail to provide either a motivation to combine reference teachings and a reasonable expectation of success for making the proposed modification. Accordingly, for at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this § 103(a) rejection.

V. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration of the pending claims and reexamination of the application. The timely allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

shalia V. Warnement, Reg NO. 39,064

By: for anthony C. Judico
Anthony C. Tridico

Reg. No. 45,958

FINNEGAN HENDERSON FARABOW GARRETT& DUNNER LLP

1300 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20005 202.408.4000 Fax 202.408.4400 www.finnegan.com

Dated: May 22, 2002

Appendix

Version with markings to show changes made pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c)(1)(ii):

- 8.—A composition according to claim 1, wherein said at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides is chosen from:
 - N-linoleoyldihydrosphingosine,
 - [- N-oleoyldihydrosphingosine,]
 - N-palmitoyldihydrosphingosine,
 - N-stearoyldihydrosphingosine,
 - N-behenoyldihydrosphingosine,
 - N-2-hydroxypalmitoyldihydrosphingosine,
 - N-stearoylphytosphingosine,
 - 2-oleamido-1,3-octadecanediol, and
 - N-palmitamidohexadecanediol.
- 35. (Amended) A process according to claim 27, wherein said at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides is chosen from:
 - N-linoleoyldihydrosphingosine,
 - [- N-oleoyldihydrosphingosine,]
 - N-palmitoyldihydrosphingosine,
 - N-stearoyldihydrosphingosine,
 - N-behenoyldihydrosphingosine,
 - N-2-hydroxypalmitoyldihydrosphingosine,
 - N-stearoylphytosphingosine,

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- 2-oleamido-1,3-octadecanediol, and
- N-palmitamidohexadecanediol.
- 52. (Amended) A multi-compartment kit according to claim <u>50</u> [51], wherein said composition comprising at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides further comprises at least one polymer chosen from at least one cationic polymer and at least one amphoteric polymer.

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THE AMERICAN HERITAGE® COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

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derrick For hole-boring equipment

ō toe

Stress marks: (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dik'sha-něr'ē)

about.

item

with (der's an) m. 1. Willful neglect, as of duty being a The act of abandoning; abandonment. b. A mighe abandonment or neglect.

The act of abandoning; abandonment. b. A mighe abandon ment or neglect.

The act of abandoning abando

(drid!) n.v. 100-my, -nues. Io speak of or (drid!) n.v. mirth. See Syns at ridicule. [Lat. deith contemptious mirth. See Syns at ridicule. [Lat. deith contempt n. — de-rid! er n. — de-rid! er n. — de-

The state of the s

a.ry (whable; ridiculous.

1. Derivation: 2. Derivative.

1. Derivation: 4. Derivative.

1. Derivative.

1. Derivative.

1. Derivative.

1. Derivative.

1. Derivative.

1. Derivative. thing something is derived; an origin. 5. The historical which sometimes of a word; an origin. 5. The historical and development of a word; an etymology. 6. Ling. and development of a word; an etymology. 6. Ling. process by which words are formed from existing the phaces by adding affixes as singlewords or Dasco or the word or base, as singer from sing, by soring the shape of the word or base, as song from sing, or the shape of the word or base, as song from sing, or the shape of the word or base, as song from sing, or the shape of the word of the wor nging the snape of the word or base, as song from sing, or againg an affix and changing the pronunciation of the adding as electricity from electric. b. A linguistic ded of a word formation. — der laws the linguistic ded

reproduction base, as electricity from electric. b. A linguistic deord of word formation. — der'l·va'tion·al adj.

riproduction and the derivation of the derivation. 2. Copied or adapted from others. — n.

derivation 3. Math. a. The limiting value of the ratio of
derivation a function to the corresponding change in a function to the corresponding change in a derivation. See Alice miniming value of the ratio of the dange in a function to the corresponding change in its the danger in the change in the changer trainable. The instantaneous rate of change of the change of pendent variable. The instantaneous rate of change of with respect to its variable. C. The slope of a curve inction with respect to its variable. C. The slope of a curve given point. 4. Chem. A compound derived or obtained a given and containing essential algorithms. another and containing essential elements of the parent from another and communing essential elements of the parent shearer. 5. Bus. An investment that derives its values from shearer more fundamental investment trance. We fundamental investment, as a commitment to mother months and the second of the second o ter 2 bono los a certain sum on a certai

where g and g are the ress g and g are the $(driv^{2})$ g, rived, riveing, rives. -tr. 1. To obtain g are the ofer. 3. To trace the origin or development of (a word). of inter. To produce or obtain (a compound) from another chem. 10 produce of obtain (a compound) from another abstance by chemical reaction. — intr. To issue from a substance see Syns at stem! [ME deriven, to be desured of the compound of the comp source; originate. See Sylls at Stem . [ME deriven, to be de-ired from < OFr. deriver < Lat. derivare, to derive, draw off

suff. Skin; covering: blastoderm. [< Gk. derma, skin poss. influenced by Fr. -derme). See der-*.]

poss. influenced by Fr. -derme). See der-*.]

poss. influenced by Fr. -derme. [Gk., skin. See der-*.]

ma² (dûr/ma) n. Beef casing stuffed with a seasoned mix or of matto meal or flour, onion, and suet. [Poss. Yiddish paderm, intestines < MHGer. darm, intestine < OHGer. See

or derm - or dermo - pref. Skin: dermal. [< Gk. derskin. See DERMA 1.]

dema suff. Skin; skin disease: scleroderma. [NLat. < Gk. dema, skin. See der-*.]

•ma•bra•slon (dûr/mə-bra/zhən) n. A surgical procedure m remove skin imperfections, such as scars, by abrading the girface of the skin with fine sandpaper or wire brushe

aremal (dûr mal) also der mic (-mik) adj. Of or relating to the skin or dermis.

map ter an (dar-map ter-an) n. Any of various insects of the order Dermaptera, having an elongated body with pin-ordike appendages at the posterior end. [< NLat. Der-maptera, order name: Gk. derma-, derma- + Gk. ptera, pl. of pteron, wing; see -FTER.] - der-map/ter-an adj.

demato- or dermat- pref. Skin: dermatophyte. [Gk. derma, demat-, skin. See der-*.]

ter-mat-o-gen (dûr-măt-o-jon) n. Bot. The outer layer of spical meristem, from which the epidermis is formed. ter·ma·toid (dûr/mə-toid') also der·moid (-moid') adj. Resembling skin; skinlike.

ter·ma·tol·o·gy (dûr/mə-töl/ə-jē) n. The branch of medicone that is concerned with the physiology and pathology of the skin. — der'ma*to*log'!-cal (-to-loj'ī-kəl), der'ma*to*log'le adj: — der'ma*tol'o*gist n.

the ma-tome (dûr'ma-tōm') n. 1. Anat. An area of skin in-aervated by sensory fibers from a single spinal nerve. 2 Medic. An instrument used in cutting thin slices of the skin, as for skin grafts. 3. Embryol. The part of a mesodermal somite from which the dermis develops. [DERMA 1 + -TOME.] dermat o phyte (dûr-mat'o-fit', dûr'mo-to-) n. Any of various fungi that can cause parasitic skin infections. — derimat'o phyt'ic (-fit'ik) adj.

grafts in plastic surgery to correct defects or replace skin. der·ma·to·sis (dûr'ma-to'sis) n., pl. -ses (-sez). Pathol. A skin disease, esp. one without inflammation.

-dermatous suff. Having a specified kind of skin: scleroder-

der·ma·to·phy·to·sis

matous. [Gk. derma, dermai-, skin; see DERMATO- + -ous.] der • mic (dûr * mik) adj. Var. of dermal.

m>-tô'fī-tô'sĭs) n. A fungal in-

der mis (dur mis) n. The sensitive connective tissue layer of the skin located below the epidermis, containing nerve endings, sweat and sebaceous glands, and blood and lymph vesings, sweat and sepaceous gianus, and blood and symphoses. [NLat., back-formation < epidermis. See EPIDEMIS.] dermo-pref. Var. of derma-. der•moid (dûr/moid') adj. Var. of dermatoid. der•nler cri (dêr/nyā krē') n. The latest thing; the newest fash-

ion. [Fr. : dernier, last, latest + cri, cry.]

der • o • gate (děr / » gāt /) v. - gat • ed. - gat • lng. - gates. - intr.

1. To take away; detract. 2. To deviate from a standard or expectation; go astray. -tr. To disparage; belittle. [ME derogaten < Lat. $d\bar{e}rog\bar{a}re$, $d\bar{e}rog\bar{a}t$: $d\bar{e}$, de- $+ rog\bar{a}re$, to ask; see reg.*.] $- der'o \circ ga' t lon n$.

de·roga-tive (di-rōg/--tiv, der/--gā/-) adj. 1. Tending to derogate; detractive. 2. Disparaging, derogatory. — de·rog/-

de rog a to ry (di-rog a tôr e, tôr e) adj. 1. Disparaging; belittling. 2. Tending to detract or diminish. - de · rog'a ·

to'ri·ly adv. - de·rog'a·to'ri·ness n. der · rick (děr řík) n. 1. A machine for hoisting and moving

heavy objects, consisting of a movable boom equipped with cables and pulleys and connected to the base of an upright stationary beam. 2. A tall framework over a drilled hole, esp. an oil well, used to support boring equipment. [Obsolete derick, hangman, gallows, after Derick, 16th-cent. English hang-

der · ri · ère also der · ri · ere (der ' ē - âr ') n. The buttocks; the rear. [Fr., behind < OFr. deriere, in back of < VLat. *dē retrō : Lat. dē, from, of; see DE + Lat. retrō, back; see RETRO -] der · ring-do (děr 'ing-doo') n. Daring or reckless action. [ME durring don, daring to do : durring, pr.part. of durren, to dare (< OE durran; see DARE) + don, to do; see Do¹.] der•rin•ger (der•rin•jor) n. A short-barreled pistol that has a

large bore and is small enough to be carried in a pocket. [After Henry Deringer (1786-1868), Amer. gunsmith.] der•rls (der•rs) n. Any of various usu, woody vines of the ge-

nus Derris of tropical Asia, whose roots yield the insecticide rotenone. [NLat., genus name < Gk., covering. See der-*.] Der-ry (děr/č). See Londonderry.

der · vish (dûr ' vish) n. 1. A member of any of various Muslim mystical or ascetic orders, many of which are known for acts of ecstatic devotion. 2. One that possesses abundant, often

frenzied energy. [Turk. dervis, mendicant < Pers. darvēsh.]

DES (dē'ē-ēs') n. A synthetic compound, C₁H₂₀O₂, having estrogenic properties and no longer prescribed during pregnancy because of the incidence of certain vaginal cancers in the daughters of women so treated. [D(I)E(THYL)s(TILBESTROL).]

de-sa-cral-ize (de-sa/kr-liz', -sak/r-) tr.v. -lzed, -lz-ing,
-lz-es. To divest of sacred or religious significance.

de-sal-i-nate (de-sal'>-nat') tr.v. -nat-ed, -nat-ing, -nates.

To desalinize. — de-sal'i-na'tion n. — de-sal'i-na'tor n.

de-sal-i-nize (de-sal'>-niz') tr.v. -nized, -niz-ing, -niz-es. To remove salts and other chemicals from (sea water or soil, for

example). — de-sal' i-ni-za' thon (-ni-za' shan) n. de-salt (dē-solt') tr.v. -salt ed. -salt-ing, -salts. To desalinize. De-sargues (dā-zārg'), Gérard. 1591—1661. French army officer regarded as one of the founders of modern geometry. des · cant (des 'kant') n. 1. Also dis · cant (dis '-). Mus. a. An ornamental melody or counterpoint sung or played above a theme. b. The highest part sung in part music. 2. A discussion or discourse on a theme. - intr.v. (des/kant', de-skant')
-cant·ed. -cant·ing. -cants. 1. To comment at length; discourse. 2. Also dis cant (dis kant', di-skant'). Mus. a. sing or play a descant. b. To sing melodiously. [ME < AN descaunt < Med.Lat. discantus, a refrain: Lat. dis-, dis- + Lat. cantus, song < p.part. of canere, to sing; see kan-*.] des/cant/er n

Des · cartes (dā-kärt'), René. 1596-1650. French mathematician and philosopher who founded analytic geometry and is known for his rationalistic premise "I think, therefore I am." de • scend (di-sĕnd*) ν -scend • ed, -scend • ing, -scends. — intr.

1. To move from a higher to a lower place; come or go down. 2. To slope, extend, or incline downward. 3.a. To come from an ancestor or ancestry. b. To come down from a source; derive. c. To pass by inheritance. 4. To lower oneself; stoop. 5. To proceed or progress downward, as in rank. 6. To arrive 5. To proceed or progress downward, as in rank. 6. To arrive or attack in a sudden or an overwhelming manner. - tr.

1.a. To move from a higher to a lower part of; go down.

b. To get down from. 2. To extend or proceed downward along. [ME descender < OFr. descendre < Lat. descender: de-, de- + scandere, to climb; see skand-*.] - de · scend/1 · ble, de · scend' a · ble adi.

de-scen-dant (dī-sēn/dənt) n. 1. A person, an animal, or a

am (de-pro gram, gram) grammer ams or -gramed, -gram ing. -grams, To or counteract the effect of an indoctrination r cult. — de pro'gram'mer n.
1. Department. 2. Deputy. th) n. 1. The condition or quality of extent, measurement, or dimension or inward. b. The measurement or acn an observation point, such as linear perspectives. A deep part or place. Often used in the control of intense part or stage. b 3. A deep part or place. Onen used in the nost profound or intense part or stage. b. In depth of their feelings. 5. The severest of low point, level, or degree.—7. Intellectual or etration; profundity. 8. The range of one's etration. erration; promining. 6. The range of one or competence. 9. Strength held in reserve apable replacements. 10. The degree of lepth of color. 11. Lowness in pitch, 12. Competence of the page of the color. 12. Competence of the page of the color. tepth of color. 11. Lowness in pinch. 12 Coroughness. [ME depthe < dep, deep, See or oughness. [ME designed for detonation at a position of the color of the colo ge n. A charge designed for detonation at a per water, used esp. against submarines.

ption n. The ability to perceive spatial telephone. eption n. The ability to percent spatial to distances between objects, in three dimensions of the income nology n. 1. Psychology of the unconscion

de + Lat. privare, to rob (< privus, along

(di-privd') adj. 1. Market (di-privding in advan

. or experience. am (de-pro/gram', -gram) tr.v. -grammed am -grammed and -grammed

inalysis.

ier n. An ultrasonic instrument used to mean

ater under a ship.

(děp' yə-rāt') tr. & intr.v. -rat ed,

(děp' yə-rāt') tr. become cleansed or (dēp'yə-rāt') tr. & intr.v. -rat·ed. -tt. cleanse or purify or become cleansed or purify or become cleansed or purify or depurare.: Lat. dē-, de- + purify or -to-nu. - dep'u·ra'ton n. - dep'u·ra'ton n. ion (dēp'yə-tā'shən) n. 1. A person or grop represent another or others; a delegation. 2 to h. The state of being deputed. pyoot!) tr.v. -put ed, -put ing, -putes, 1. To

pyoot!) Ir.v. -put etc. per expresentative 2. 1. To thorize as an agent or a representative 2. To a or duties) to another; delegate. [ME debut of duties] to allot < Lat., to or duties) to another; delegate. Livit deputer er < LLat. deputare, to allot < Lat., to consider, see peu.*.]

dep'yo-tiz') tr. & intr.v. -tized. -tiz*ing. -tiz*or serve as a deputy. — dep'u*ti*za'tba (

ep/yo-te) n., pl. -ties. 1. A person appointed to act for another. 2. An assistant exercising a the absence of a superior and equal authors, the absence of a superior and equal authors to be absenced by the absence of a superior and equal authors. the absence of a superior and equal authors; 3. A representative in a legislative body in a less. (ME depute < OFr. < p.part. of depute,

di kwin'sē, -zē), Thomas. 1785—1859. onfessions of an English Opium Eater (1821).
Derivation. 2. Derivative.

Derivation. 2. Derivative. :e (də-răs'ə-nāt') tr.v. -nat • ed, -nat • ing, nat te (do-ras/o-nat/) tr.v. -nat out in the large and ut by the roots; uproot. 2. To displace from out customed environment. [< Fr. déracine < On des , de + racine, root (< LLat. râdicina < L. râdic).] — de rac'i e na 'tion n. rad-*).] — de-rac i-lia tion ...

1/) intr. & tr.v. -railed, -rail-ing, -rails. 1. Ton

cun off the rails. 2. To come or bring to a such railler: dé, off (< OFr. de; see DE-) + rail, a ALL 1).] — de • rail / ment n.

di-ra'lar) n. A device for shifting gears on a ving the chain between sprocket wheels of diffe ring the chain perween sprocker wheels of dib c. dérailleur < dérailler, to derail. See prantin'), André. 1880 – 1954. French artist who many st and later adopted a more conservative style ranj') tr.v. -ranged, -rang ing, -rang es. 1. I order or arrangement of. 2. To upset the normal functioning of. 3. To disturb mentally; make déranger < OFr. desrengier: des-, de + reg. orig.; see sker-2°).] — de ranger ment m. ë; British dâr / bē) n., pl. -bles. 1. Sports. Any a al horseraces, esp. for three-year-olds. 2. Spon. ce usu. having an open field of contestants a erby. 3. A stiff felt hat with a round crown as

arved brim. [After Edward Stanley, 12th Endd – 1834), founder of the English Derby.]

e). A city of central England W of Nottingham Romans. Pop. 216,500.

3 (dē-rēg/yə-lāt') tr.v. -lat-ed, -lat-ing, litis

regulation, esp. government regulation: dere e industry. — de reg'u · ia / tion n. — de reg' – de•reg´u•la•to′ry (-la-tôr'ē, -tōr'ē) adj. 'a-likt') adj. 1. Deserted by an owner or kepe.
2. Run-down; dilapidated. 3. Neglectful of an ; remiss. - n. 1. Abandoned property, espected at sea. 2. A homeless or jobless person; derelictus, p.part. of derelinquere, to abandon linquere, to leave behind; see RELINQUISH.]

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